Amusements and Meetings Co Night. BLIGU OFFER HOUSE -"The Mascot DALY'S THEATRE—"Cinderella at School."
MAGISON SQUARE THEATRE—"The Professor."
Union Square THEATRE—"Coney Island."

MUTEOFOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

Inder to Adpertisements. AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—6th column.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—6th column.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—5th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS—7th Page—6th column.

BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—5th column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—5th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.

BURDERS ADVERTISSEMENTS—6th Page—1st column.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISSEMENTS—6th Page—1st column.

EXCENSION—3d Page—6th column.

FINANCIA—7th Page—5th column.

HOTELS—7th Page—5th column.

HOTELS—7th Page—5th column.

MACHIGOUS—7th Page—5th column.

MACHIGOUS—7th Page—5th column.

MACHIGOUS—7th Page—5th column.

MACHIGOUS—7th Page—5th column.

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BERLESTAYE—6th Page—4th column.

REAL ESTAYE—6th Page—2d column.

BURDERS & BURDERS—6th column.

BURDERS & BURDERS—6th column.

BURDERS & BURDERS—6th Column.

BURDERS & BURDERS—5th Page—1st and 2d column.

BURDERS & BURDERS—5th Page—6th column.

BUMMER RESORTS-7th Page-6th column.

THE TURF-6th Page-3d column.

Ensmess Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" Buy always.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The House of Commons yesterday re jected many of the amendments made to the Irish Land bill by the House of Lords, ____ The Marquis of Lorne continued his journey through Manitoba = The Pope has announced that he does not intend to leave Rome. ____ The German newspapers are in active warfare with each other over the approaching elections. ==== The Socialists intend to contest several seats during the elections in France. An alliance of Germany with Italy is proposed. DOMESTIC.-The President passed an excellent

day, and his condition was pronounced to be satis-

factory. == Secretary Blaine left Washington yesterday afternoon, and started for Maine. The Convention of the American Bankers' Association met at Niagara Falls, —— The majority against Prohibition in North Carolina, as far as learned, is over 98,000. === Fire destroyed the business portion of Trafalgar, Ind. Seven negro laborers were killed landstide near Lexington, Va. The Western Nail Association at Pittsburg advanced prices. ___ Matthew Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died yesterday. == The Virginia Republicans met at Lynchburg. = Presiddent Bond's plan for the adjustment of the indebtedness of the Reading Companies has been approved by the Board of Directors, ____ The president and treasurer of the Alliance Insurance Company, of Boston, have been arrested on the charge of embezzlement

Charlie Gorham won the races at Saratoga. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-At a meeting of some of the railway committeemen, yesterday, East-bound freight rates were restored by resolution to tarifi rates. ___ The Manhattan Inventory was finished. The Columbia Union regatta was sailed. A boy died of hydrophobia. === The railway inquest at Rye was continued. = The affairs of the State banks are under examination by the Commissioner of internal revenue. == Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412) grains),87.46 cents. Stocks after opening strong were lower and weak and closed with an important rally. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and generally fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 87°; lowest, 67° average, 77°.

= Maggie Ayer, Boulevard, Fellowplay and

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The Trunk Line Committee has once more agreed that the managers shall stop cutting freight rates and stick to their regular schedules. In view of the many time contracts which have lately been made at low rates, it is difficult to see just how the agreement is to be kept.

Apparently there is a fair prospect that the manifold financial difficulties of the Reading Railroad will be adjusted at last. A scheme to this end has been approved by the directors and will be submitted to the stockholders. The heavy indebtedness of the corporation is to be carried by the help of a low-interest funding scheme coupled with the issue of \$13,000,000 of additional stock.

Only one county in North Carolina gave a majority for Prohibition. In the State the adverse majority already figures up nearly a hundred thousand, with twenty counties to hear from. The friends of temperance in the "Old North State" should now direct their efforts to securing the adoption of a thorough practical license measure to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors.

A light cotton crop is indicated by the information gathered by the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange. Dry weather is everywhere complained of as preventing the development of the bolls. A scanty yield of this great staple together with a grain crop considerably below in total quantity what was anticipated, may produce a sensible effect upon our foreign exchanges. At all events it will be prudent not to count with too much confidence upon the long continuance, without some check, of the present epoch of booming prosperity.

The work of the House of Commons on the amended Land bill sent back from the Lords may be summarized as an acceptance of immaterial changes and a rejection of amendments designed to seriously effect the purpose and plan of the measure. The votes against the amendments put upon the bill by the Tories in the upper house to cripple it have been so heavy that the opponents of the measure must now abandon all hope of baffling Mr. Gladstone's plan in any important respect. The Lords must give way or they will have the uncomfortable question, "What is the use of a House of Peers?" thrown at them from the press and from the platform. There is nothing they dread so much as to have the British public begin to ask itself this question

A rapid pulse and continued weakness are the only symptoms in the President's condition not wholly favorable, and these are explained by the physicians as not unexpected and by no means alarming. And on the other hand we have two very encouraging facts: Doctors Agnew and Hamilton have returned

have done if they had not felt assured that | could not now, and might not for months, pertheir further presence at the White House was unnecessary; and the President yesterday signed an important official document in a perfectly legible and natural handwriting, This is the first official act he has performed since he was shot. All accounts agree that his mind is clear, his spirits hopeful and his physical condition the best possible under the circumstances for nature to carry on her recuperative work.

There can be no further doubt about the future political condition of Tunis. The country has been divided into two districts and French Governor appointed over each. The suzerainty of the Porte may survive as a diplomatic fiction for a time, but it practically ended when the French army crossed the Algerian frontier. As for the Bey, he will probably be allowed to keep up the semblance of a court in his palace as long as he lives, which will not be a great while, for he is an old man, but it is safe to predict that he will be the last of his line. His present condition resembles that of some of the Rajahs in India, who are handsomely pensioned by the British authorities and allowed to play the part of sovereigns among their families and servants as long as they behave themselves.

At the very outset the Virginia Republican Convention, which met in Lynchburg yesterday, divided into two bodies and began proceedings in two different halls. In fact, the Convention as a whole never came together at all, the "Straightouts" gathering by themselves, and the "Liberals" keeping away from them and assembling in another place. Both bodies claimed to be regular. Fortunately, however, there is no good ground for an honest argument on this point. The facts are on the side of the Liberals. Cochran, the chairman of the State Committee, siding with the Straightouts, assumed the right to make up the list of uncontested delegates. A majority of the committee overruled him, as it had a right to do. He defied the majority and went ahead in his own way. Finding that even with a roll made up against them they would have nearly twice as many uncontested delegates as their opponents, the Liberals determined to go into the Convention. Their committee was kept parleying a long time by Congressman Jorgensen, one of the chiefs of the Straightout faction, and were then told that the convention was already organized by Cochran, and that they could go in if they pleased. Thus deprived by a trick of their right to take part in the organization, the Liberals went off to the Opera House and formed what must be considered the regular Convention, because it has the indorsement of the State Committee and a large majority of the delegates whose election is not contested. At a late hour last night the Liberals unanimously adopted a resolution declaring their determination to keep strict faith with the creditors of the State and to support the Anti-Bourbon candidates. The quarrel may yet be adjusted, though such a result did not look at all probable last night. If it is not, the action of the Straightout faction, composed as their gathering is of only about fifty delegates, will not exert much influence on the canvass. At least nine-tenths of the Republican vote of Virginia will be cast for the Anti-Bourbon ticket as the only possible way of defeating Bourbonism with its manifold evils of intolerance, dishonesty, race-hatred and fraudulent elections.

PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY.

Allowance must be made for many of our esteemed contemporaries," when the hot weather comes, and ideas are scarce, if they waste some time and space in talking nonsense. The discussion about the assumed inability of the President has its origin in dog-day temperature and mental vacuity. The facts in the case do not justify alarm or serious discussion, and the possibility that the Government might be left without a constitutional head is almost too remote to be treated seriously.

But even The World, while giving to the subect a great deal more attention than the cir cumstances seem to us to call for, does not strive to ignore the obvious fact that the Constitution makes no provision for any temporary exercise of executive power. An "acting Presdent" is not an officer contemplated by the Constitution. If a President ceases to fill the office, there is constitutional provision by which somebody else may become President in his stead, but it is nowhere provided that, in case of any temporary absence or inability of the President, somebody else may take his place for the time and perform his duties. Though such provisions exist in State Constitutions, as to the office of Governor, the framers of the Constitution were wise in declining to intrust the vast power of the President to a temporary occupant. It is obvious that, having the appointing power and being commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, a temporary tenant of the Executive office would be tempted to so use his power as to prevent the restoration of the rightful Chief Magistrate. Far more trouble would be likely to arise, from any provision for temporary occupancy of the office, than can arise from a temporary vacancy in fact, though not in theory.

How does the President discharge the duties of Chief Executive? Nearly all of them by his Secretaries. They act for him, each within prescribed departments. Ordinarily they can refer to him for instructions at every instant, and can at any moment be removed by him if they fail to carry out his wishes. Hence the legal and common sense presumption is that the act of a Secretary, in any matter pertaining to his department, is the act of the President. In most cases the President is actually responsible, though the particular matter in question may never have been submitted to him, because the Cabinet officer acts in accordance with general instructions, and carries out the known wishes of the President without the need of

asking his sanction for every detail. When the President goes to bed for the night, it does not follow that no orders can be issued by his authority. The presumption is that verbal or other instructions for any emergency have been given to the proper executive officers. So when he is absent from the Capital for a day, a week or a month, as Presidents repeatedly have been from the earliest days, the legal and natural presumption is that all needful instructions have been given to his Secretaries. They continue to perform the duties of their departments in his absence, not because any new power has devolved upon them, but because they were chosen, have been instructed. and have acted as his secretaries or agents, and it is presumed that they still act under his directions or in accordance with his known wishes. This is the mode of government today. Whether the Secretaries consult the President often or not at all is a matter between him and them. The country assumes that they either consult him, or defer action, in any case where they have not sufficient knowledge of his wishes. And the country respects their acts as those of the Chief Magistrate whom they have

been selected to assist and represent.

sonally attend to any of the duties of his office, nevertheless he would still be the President, and it would be the duty of his Secretaries, and the disposition of the people, to respect his wishes as far as possible. Since his chosen Secretaries would naturally know his will better than anybody else, their acts would still be respected, within any reasonable limits, as the acts of the President. Whether they had received instructions in respect to each act, or were merely acting upon general instructions previously given, and upon a better knowledge of the President's will than anyone else could possess, would make no difference as to their legal powers, or as to the respect paid by the people to their exercise of authority. If it should come to pass that a President

could not perform his duties, and in all probability would be permanently unable to perform them, such a disability as the Constitution provides for would then have arisen. There are legal methods for arriving at a judicial decision respecting the President's mental competency. When he has been pronounced incapable, the Constitution provides a successor. Until that case arises, however, the President is presumed to act through his chosen agents.

LORDS AND COMMONS. Such menaces as are now offered to the House of Lords by the Liberal press in England have been common enough during the present reign. After the passage of the Reform Act of 1832 the centre of political power was shifted from the Upper to the Lower House. The landed aristocracy lost control of the popular chamber when the nomination belonghs were abolished and the centres of population were given their rightful proportion of influence in the State. The middle classes with their masses of accumulated capital became the dominant force in public life. Whenever their supremacy has been questioned, menaces and recriminations are heard, and the Lords find it necessary to make concessions to the Commons in order to prolong their own existence as a coordinate branch of the Legislature. The fact that the Government of the day depends upon the support of a majority of the Lower House, and is utterly indifferent to votes of censure from the Lords, has simplified constitutional practice. Lord Sherbrooke has gone so far as to say that "the whole power of the country-all that we "have read of as divided among the different "estates of the realm-has really now entirely "centred itself in the House of Commons, and everything turns upon its will." A year after the passage of the great Reform

Act, the House of Lords challenged public opinion as expressed by the Commons on a question of foreign policy. In one of the series of letters collected by Mr. Trevelyan, we find Lord Macaulay referring in the most contemptuous tones to this outburst from a House whose decadence and inferiority were a matter of common jest. "Nobody seems to care one straw," he wrote, "for what the Peers say " about any public matter. A resolution of the *Court of Common Council, or a meeting at "Freemason's Hall, has often made a greater sensation than this declaration of a branch of "the Legislature against the Executive Govern-"ment. The institution of the peerage is evi-"dently dying a natural death." The confidence with which this startling assertion was made by one of the closest students of English history was only natural after the storm and stress of the political revolution in which the titled nobility had been overpowered. The peerage, however, as a political institution had greater powers of vitality than the most conservative statesmen of the period suspected. The Lords have shown during the half century that has elapsed since Lord Macaulay expressed his contempt for their political influence remarkable facility in adapting themselves to new conditions whenever the national will has been powerfully exerted. They have never ceased to offer resistance to every popular movement directed against their privileges as a titled class, as a landowning aristocracy and as a coordinate branch of the Legislature; but they have had sufficient discretion to avoid prolonging the struggle after they had disnation were dead in earnest. The consequence has been that they have emerged from one constitutional crisis after another with their privileges more sharply defined, but not essentially impaired. At the same time they have never been reinvigorated even by such adventitious aid as was afforded a few years ago by the presence among them of the Premier and the greatest orators of the party in power, and by the inertness and docility of the Lower

Chamber. Mr. Gladstone during his protracted career has fought more than one battle with the Lords on constitutional ground. One of his most memorable struggles was over the repeal of the paper duties in 1861. When they attempted to retain a tax which the Commons had voted to remove, they ran counter to the traditional practice of the Houses. Mr. Gladstone met this assault upon the undisputed privileges of the popular Chamber by massing all his financial proposals in a single bill, so that the Lords could not maintain the paper duties without cutting off supplies and making themselves responsible for an administrative deadlock. Another great occasion on which Mr. Gladstone outwitted the Lords was in 1871, when his bill for the abolition of the glaring abuses of army purchase was rejected by them after it had been passed by the Commons. Without stooping to make any compromise, he chose the alternative of proceeding by Royal warrant without reference to the legislative action of either House. When the Land bill of 1870 was mutilated by the Lords he could not have recourse to any expedient of this sort. He held his ground so far as he could, but was forced to yield on several essential points, thereby rendering a bill which had been matured with painstaking effort inoperative in the famine years when it might have proved most useful. We shall soon know whether the success of the present Land bill is to be hazarded by similar concessions. Lord Salisbury has his spurs to win as a leader of the Conservative party, but the Lords will doubtless think twice before defying public sentiment when it is unequivocally expressed by the popular House in the rejection of the anomalous amendments that have been made to the act. If they have profited by the experience of the half century, they will not follow blind guides into what may be for them a last ditch.

BOURBON RESPECTABILITY.

The Bourbon notion of respectability seems to vary with occasion and circumstance. Accounts from Virginia represent that they are just now in great distress of mind for fear the Republicans of that State will disgrace themselves by association with those very disreputable persons, the Readjusters. They are exhibiting the most touching solicitude for the welfare of the Republicans. They say it would be a very shocking thing if the Republican party of Virginia-the high-toned, respectable, honest-money, debt-paying Republicans-should be seen in company with the low, disreputable, Republicans not to throw themselves away on by gathering the same leaves in June if they are such a disgraceful alliance. The tender regard they exhibit for the reputation and character of the Republicans is quite phenomenal in the history of Southern politics. They are exceedingly anxious lest the Virginia Republicans should bring discredit upon the Republican party of the Nation by allying themselves with a Democratic faction which does not recognize anything but that," they say. "Ran a ticket "of your own; nominate candidates indepen-"dently of any such iniquitous alliance; candi-"dates whom we should be proud to support-"if we hadn't a ticket of our own; only do not, "do not everlastingly dishenor yourselves and "the glerious old Republican party by voting " with the disreputable Anti-Bourbons." The appeal is a very powerful one. Simply

to see their old Bourbon opponents so exercised on their behalf must take a strong hold upon the feelings of Virginia Republicans. For it comes upon them with great suddenness. They have not been accustomed to such honeyed expressions of tender regard from that quarter. Instead of being advised with so much earnestness to be careful of their own reputation and not sully it by association with low-toned persons, they have heretofore heard themselves held up as the lowest and vilest of the offscourings of creation, whose touch was contamination, and association with whom was dishonor and disgrace. It is only a year or two ago that in the Bourbon mouth they were "carpetbaggers," "scallawags," "niggers" "thieves," and all men were cautioned against having anything to do with them. The tune is somewhat changed. They are called upon now, not to reform and become respectable, but to maintain their respectability. They are in danger of forfeiting their claim to it by voting with the Anti-Bourbons and becoming a majority. They are exhorted to escape the peril by refusing the lure and continuing to be a small but very respectable minority; a minority which, though it has neither influence nor power, can rejoice in retaining the respect and admiration of its opponents. Nothing could be more disinterested than the Bourbon counsels. They would like, of course, to retain control of the State Government and to maintain the solidity of the South, but that is nothing compared with the intensity of their desire for the preservation of the respectable character of the Republican party.

The question, then, for Virginia Republicans is whether or not they will remain in a minority and continue to enjoy the new-found consideration of the Bourbons, or will forfen it and take political control of the State. No doubt the Bourbons will lose all respect for them if they vote the Anti-Bourbon ticket. It is their way to set down everybody who differs with them as low and disreputable. But it is perhaps worthy of consider ion, on the other hand, that the Anti-Bourbons are fighting the Republican battle, are making a stand for a free and fair ballot and honest count, and upon the debt question differ with their opponents only in that while the Bourbons hold the debt too sacred to touch in any way, either by repudiating or paying, the Anti-Bourbons are in favor of making some movement in the direction of satisfying the creditors. The only real inducement offered the Republicans to play into the Bourbon hands by an independent deket is that thereby they will gain the respect of the Bourbons and escape the contamination of what the latter consider a disreputable alliance. The Bourbon solicitude for the reputation of their opponents is beautiful to behold. The question is whether the Virginia Republicans

can be caught with that kind of chaft. THE COOPERATIVE STORE MOVEMENT. The English Cooperative Store Soc sties continue to flourish. According to the statistics presented at their recent annual congress in Leeds their aggregate capital is nearly \$35,000,000 and their not profits about \$8,000,000 a year. They have over 500,000 members, a large majority of whom are married mea. Reckoning the cooperators and their families, it is estimated that at least a million and a half of persons are directly interested in the stores, with their adjuncts of savings banks, reading rooms and wholesale purchasing agencies. They support a large wholesale establishment in Manchester, and have an agent in New-York to buy for them American provisions of the best quality and at first-hand

In this country the movement resulting from the visit two years ago of Mr. George Jacob Holycake, the founder of Erwish cooperation, is still new and feeble, lut it is in a healthy, growing condition. There is a store in New-York (No. 7 Clin on-place), one in Brooklyn (No. 9 Boerum-place) and perhaps a score scattered through the country,

from Massachusetts to Washington Territory. The movement has a well edited monthly newspaper organ in New-York, called The Cooperator, which advocates with much force and intelligence the principles on which it is based. and gathers the news of all the societies. Mr. Allen R. Foote, the editor and publisher, deserves a great deal of credit for his untiring efforts to spread a knowledge of the benefits of cooperative distribution, and to interest both philanthropists and workingmen in an effort to found here in the United States system of societies similar to that started at Rochdale, which has done an incalculable amount of good in Great Britain. The next step in American cooperation which Mr. Foote is striving to accomplish is the establishment of a wholesale purchasing agency to supply all the retail stores, and to be managed by them for their mutual benefit.

A cooperative store, it should be understood, is not only an agency for furnishing its members with good articles and dividing among them the ordinary profits of retailing; it is an incentive to economy and a bond of fellowship and friendship. It is based on the belief that the next great step in civilization will be achieved by making alliance take the place of antagonism in business relations. Lord Derby said in his address before the Congress at Leeds: "These, it seems to me, are the three substantial and indisputable gains of the cooperative movement-no motive for fraud; no liability to debt; no room for dispute between employer and employed."

AN UNGATHERED HARVEST.

Now, when the same is coloring the hills from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico with ts rich crimson, is the time to draw the attention of our agriculturists to the scheme of the Agricultural Bureau for making it a source of real profit to the country. The leaves of the sumae are used, as our readers know, for purposes of tanning, and the varieties spontaneously produced in the United States, while not so valuable for this use as the Sicilian, are hardy and bear the changes of our climate. It has hitherto proved impossible to acclimate either Sicilian, French or Spanish sumae in this country. The im portation of foreign sumac averages 8,000 tons annually, outside of an immense amount smuggled into the country; the imported article being worth \$50 per ton more than the native. Our wild surned imparts a yellow tings to the leather and fails to give it the snowy delicacy to which the tannic acid their homes, which they certainly would not I if it should become known that the President | justers and Anti-Bourbors. They be seech the matter, states that this difficulty can be obviated obtained from the Sicilian bleaches it. Dr. Mac-

required for tanning white or very light leather; the tannin then present being smaller in quantity but of purer quality, and the value of the ground leaves being equal to the Sicilian.

"There is no reason," says the Department very justly, "why the \$1,000,000 in gold paid yearly for foreign sumae should not be kept at home." The plant grows like a weed on every stretch of poor ground or mountain range, and it requires but the Bourbon standard of political honor. "Do a little culture and skill in hervesting to add it to our profitable lesser crops. It requires to be kept free from weeds; the crop should be gathered the year after planting, by breaking off all the leaves: after that year in Sicily the tree is either stripped of all leaf-bearing branches and praned down to a straight stalk, or else, which is best, hand-nicked three times a year. At present the crop of American sumae is reaped almost exclusively by negroes and poor whites, especially in Virginia. About 8,000 tons are brought annually to the Virginia mills, carelessly gathered and cured, and consequently worth about half the value of the imported article.

> An item of intelligence from Ireland is of rather a curious nature considering all things, and is at the same time sufficiently suggestive. John Kellagher was an inmate of the Cork workhouse. He does not appear to have been kept upon an exasperatingly low diet; on the contrary, he was alle wed muttonchops. John, however, being of a fastidiously epicurean turn, complained to the doctor that the chops furnished him were too fat. His tastes were like those of Mr. John Spratt, whose hostility to adipose meat is recorded in the little nursery epic. The chops not coming up to him any leaner notwithstanding his remonstrance, he adopted vigorous measures, for with a poker he made a most murie ous assault upon the doctor. This is the true Irish remedy. When anything goes wrong, the immediate resort is to weapons of offence, such as the shillelah, or, as in this case, the poker. This and fat patriot, ready for revolution because he did not like his mutton-chops, has met with the usual fate of his militant and mercurial countrymen. He has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude; and nice chops he will get now!

M. de Lafayette, to the great regret of his friends here and in France, finds himself anable, by reason of h s health, to join in the celebration at Yorktown next October. The family will, however, be represented by his neighbors, M. de Beauvoir and M. de Corcelles, who is well known in Washington as former secretary to the French Legation there.

The dynamite patriots were very anxions to bear from Mr. Blaine, and they have heard.

We would like very much to have some competent Democratic authority tell us how a ticket with a Greenbacker at one end and a Readjuster at the other can be called a Debt-Payers' ticket.

The one-cent contribution fund of The Cincinnati Commercial had reached \$350 17 on Tuesday morning. Over 35,000 persons had expressed in that way their satisfaction that the man who said he hoped the President would die had had his mouth siapped. This is a great country, and if it enjoys one thing more than another it is to see a mean fel-low get his deserts.

Jere Black should have a care. He will wake up Montgomery Blair next, and then we will have the Tilden fraud of 1876 all raked over again.

"Isit not time," The World cried plaintively yes terday, "for sensible men to concern themselves calmly, seriously and in no narrow or personal or partisan temper, with the interesting question how long the Government can safely be allowed to run itself, as it were, without an Executive head?" The Government presents itself to our emotional contemporary in the guise of St. Denis, meandering on its acceptaious way without chart or compass, and this distressing spectacle excites its despest sympathies, which, as a rule, lie very near the surface. It is to be hoped that Mr. Blaine's dispatch, showing that the President is entirely capable of performing any necessary official act, will comfort our excitable contemporary.

Bookwalter's Nincompoop Bureau is underway evidently, for an Ohio Democratic newspaper has reached this office with a favorable mention of him in it. Whether it was inserted at regular or special advertising rates, we have no means of determin-

That Irish Convention in Chicago bears a close resemblance to a Democratic Convention. The most prominent feature of it is noise. Up to yesterday, in less that a week's session, it had had five chairmen and almost as many successive secretaries. Whenever there was a difference between the chair and the Convention, the chair resigned and a new one was chosen. "Does the chair differ wid me?" asks Mr. Maloney, in Punch. "The chair does not."
"The chair had better not," says Mr. Maloney,
"onless it wishes to take off its coat and come outside." That is the spirit of the gathering at Chicaro, and a fine old leich spirit it is. The first chaircare, and a fine old leich spirit it is. The first chair-man left Chicago on Tuesday, saying he wished be had never had a thing to do with the meeting. It is evident he made the mistake of not resigning on

The President signed an official document vester-, with a firm, clear hand. Still there are newspaper experts who insist he is so weak as to be unable to lift his hands to his head; and what is more astonishing, there are people who credit these experts in preference to the official bulletins of the attending surgeons. It's a queer world.

The dynamite sensation has been worked for all it is worth. What will be the next midsummer mad-

In order to comprehend the size of the Democratic blunder in nominating Bookwalter for Governor of Ohio, it is only necessary to read what he said of General Garfield in a letter dated August 17, 1880 : It is ordinarily a sufficient draft upon one's confidence to accept upon faith a man set up by caucus and convention, when a presumption only can be raised as to his honesty; but when one is asked to sustain a man who stands convicted of bribery and perjury by a tribunal of his peers, and mainly from his own party. I confess it is too much of a draft upon my eredulity. I am willing to repose some degree of fairl in the honesty and ability of those who elect our candidates; but when we are compelled to believe black is white, for myself. I think it is about time to black is white, for myself. I think it is about time to assert one's right of individual judgment as against party discipline. This is what we are asked to do when we are told to accept Garfield and Arthur as ourse and untainted—the one already convicted of bribary and perjury, and the other turned out by frayes and Sherman as one who did not honestly administer the duties of the office he held." The people of Chio sra in no mood to vote for a man who talked in this way about the President who has just been standing face to face with death, and standing there as only a man with a clear conscience could stand.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DALY'S THEATRE-CINDERELLA.

Daly's Theatre was reopened on Tuesday evening. and quite a large assemblage witnessed the repre sentation of "Cinderella at School." This piece, it will be remembered, is a farcical adaptation, set to music, of Robertson's comedy of "Selool"-3 delicate and touching little play, full of thoughtful suggestion and tender sentiment, which it is painful to see subjected to the harsh touch of travestic The fatce treatment, however, although prolix, and aithough marred by far-fetched and abominable puns and verbai quips, is at times bright and pieas ingly ludicrons. The runsic, which is interspersed with dialogue, contains several taking melodies and effective choruses, but, of course, is of a superficial character. "Cinderelia at School" bad a prosperous career last season, and is not now to be viewed as a new acquaintance.

Mr. James Lewis, whose talents for barlesque act ng are of a high order, enacts the tutor, Professor Suntax (the Crux of the original), and by his perfect eriousness, in absurd and grotesque situations, together with great felicity in the dry intonation of his text, creates the effect of comic humor and genuine enjoyment. Miss Joyce and Miss Rehan, as the hovdens of the school, are admirably true to life. The steady advances of Miss May Fielding, in freedom of professional action and in artistic control of her powers, is especially to be observed in this performance. Mr. Charles Leclercq personates the rickety old nobleman, and, as is usual with him. draws the character with bold strokes and judicious color. The songs of Mr. Digby Bell are received with marked favor, and, on the opening night, many of the musical features were recalled, with enthusiastic plaudits. The custom of opening theatres in a New-York summer is not one to be "The sense of injury which China has so long borne with

commended. It is neither wholesome for the petlic, fair to the actors, or, usually benedicial to the management; but if these resorts must be opened at such times, it is well that they offer such light and cheerful entertainments as "Cinderella at School." Subjoined is the east of this piece as now revised: aktason. Imbers of the Meadorr Brook Bunt, and a Crew and Barvard, by N. Burniam. C Niobe Marsh, the Condrillon, and others. . May Plotting Pickle.

DRAMATIC NOTES

Mr. William Davidge goes out with a travelling company tine fall, beginning the season Angust 29,

Miss Jennie Lee will appear at Haverly's Theatre on August 29, as Jo, in "Bleak House," Miss Lee had a farewell benefit at the Globe Theatre, London, on July 20, on which occasion many distinguished actors, including Mr. John McCullough, participated in the entertainment. Miss Lee returns to America, after an absence of four or five years, under the management of Mr. H. J. Sargeut.

PERSONAL

Ex-Senator Thurman, who is now in Switzerland, will eail for this country September 27,

Secretary Blaine has been suffering seriously from malaria for the past week, and his physician prescribes sea air. Mr. Thomas Hughes is ongaged in preparing his

personal reminiscences of Dean Stanley for the next number of Marper's Magazine. General Robert Lowry, Democratic nominee for

Governor of Mississippi, is forty-three years old, is an ex-brigadier of the Confederate Army, and is at the saule time a lawyer and a planter, Professor Thorold Regers, formerly professor of

political economy at Oxford, is on his way to visit this country. He is now a member of Parliament. He is a men in middle age, tall and gray-haire! M. Gembetta, on these summer evenings, shakes

off the cares of state and goes into the country to disc. He entertains a small knot of intimates, an it is understood that polities are to be discarde from general conversation.

Mr. Robert P. Porter is mentioned as the possible successor to General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census who leaves his post in October to become president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. An English friend of Mr. Henry James, in the

course of a conversation with a correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, heard some mention of the Rev. E. E. Hale's best short story. "Ah," said the Englishman, "I suppose the "Man without a Country' is Mr. Heary James?" This reminds the correspondent of Colonel Higginson's remark that Mr. James was not a true cosmopolitan, because a true cosmopolitan is at home even in his own country.

Francis Scott Ker's grave at Frederick, Md., is shabby and neglected. Jacob Englebrecht, once Mayor of Frederick, and a much honored citizen, kept up until his death, five years ago, a curious ceremony in memory of the poet. Every Decoraflon Day he would go to Key's grave and, standing beside it, sing "The Star Spangled Banner." The tones always attracted a large number of people, who, eatching the inspiration of the old singer, would snatch up the refrain and send it ringing among the vaults and tombs of the cemetery.

The Cemte de Chambord-otherwise Henri V .lately held a conversation with M. Lambert, who was converted from Imperialism to Legitimism by the death of the ex-Prince Imperial. Lambert told "the King" that he had informed Prince Napoleon of his intended visit to Frohsdorf, and of his trans ference of his fealty from the Bonapartes to the Bourbons, "Ah!" replied Plon-Plon, "if viv name were not Bonaparte, I would gladly go with you," were not Bonaparte, I would gladly go with you,"
"What lies in a name?" said the Kina. "What
does the past matter? Tell every one that my arms
are wide open to all Frenchmen." Lambert reminded
"His Majesty" of his devotion to the young Bonapartist Prince. The Comte de Chambord replied
that it was an honor to him. "It would be a crime
in you to forget him." said the Pretender. "I do not
wish you to forget. I may tell you that since I heard
of his death I have not ceased to pray for his soul."

Mr. Richard C. Belt, the young English sculptor, is a very great pet of "the nobility and gentry" of and one of the most successful of workers in clay. When a boy he was employed in a very modest capacity in a Government office connected with the House of Commons, and his humble duties gave him plenty of opportunities to study the faces of statesmen and legislators. One day he passed the clock-tower of the houses of Parliament where some workmen were busy with repairs. A fragment representing the head of Christ had A fragment representing the head of Christ had fallen to the ground, and little Belt picked it not wondering whether he could not produce something similar. The atonemason objected to the carrying away of the piece unless Belt promised to show him his intended reproduction. The lad set to work with the roost primitive tools—pins for the hair and iron noils for the fea mes, and with these produced a verfect copy in sandstone. Lady Angusta Stanley happened to hear of the boy's talent and drew her husband's attention to it. The good Dean immediately presured skilled instruction for the young sculptor, who is to-day overwhelmed with commissions. Mr. Beit is a handsome young fellow scins. Mr. Belt is a handsome young fellow with a fine head and a boyish face.

GENERAL NOTES.

An aeronant recently descended safely in a prick-yard near Manchester, England, but as soon as he merged from the basket a crowd of rufflans surround 4 the balloon and, declaring that "they mun see what wur insoide," began to slit it in pieces with their knives. The aeronont finally escaped With many bruises, and about \$150 will repair the balloon.

The late lamented Indian chief, Spotted I'all, had a singular and probably unjustifiable prejudice against bald-beaded men. Two years ago, at a council t Camp Robinson, he said to the gentlemen who came to talk to him: "Go back to the Great Father and tell him to send no more baid-headed men to treat with us. I never saw a baldheaded man who was not a liar."

When the Mayor of Philadelphia announced the appointment of tour colored policemen hat week.
Officer Jordan expressed his disgust, and day before yeaterday he handed in his resignation. The singular feature of the case is that Jordan has been an efficient and exemplary member of the force for the last nine years, and during that period has been absent from his post only ten days.

The woman who calls herself Sophia Pinkowsky, and says that she and her two companions, Em.?-Radesky and Jacob Lindowvinsky, are Russian Nibilists, arrived in Albany on Sunday morning by the steamer St. John, and was promptly subjected to an interview by a reporter of The Argus. She informed him positively that Hartmann is not in this country or on this continent. She has received a letter from him dated Paris, July 15, when he was on the point of departing for another con tinental city. She believes that Jacob Uliman, of Chicago, who has possession of many of the Nihilists does, neents, invented the story that Hartman had arrived in New York to throw the Russian Minister off the track and deceive the authorities at St. Petersburg into the belief that their man had escaped them.

After a prolonged growl over the dust, cinders and had air, which make summer travel on even so well built, equipped and managed a ratiroad as the great thoroughfare which runs through Hartford almost intolerable, The Courant of that city says: "It is simply absurd, considering our wealth and toventive ability. that a railway journey should be such a terture. It might be one of the pleasantest methods of recreation and refreshment. When we travel by steamboat we are always refreshed by the breeze created by the progress of the boat. The rallway train, with its much higher speed, is able to be made still more agreeable. Rapid progress on land should be as agreeable as rapid progress on water. We ought to have as good air and freedom from appropriate in a railway train as in a balloon. We could obtain this comfort by a well-ballasted track free from dust, by a proper disposition of the sinoke and cinders of the locomotive, and a decent ventilation of the car. But we fear that the present generation will all be cinders before that reform comes."

The secretary of the English Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has received from the Grand Secretary and Vicercy, Hi Hung Chang, a letter dated Tientsin, May 24, which sets forth very clearly the position of China respecting the optum traffic in contrast with that of England. The Viceroy writes: